

Outline for FCO and GAR presentation to RIO
Thursday, July 17
(Old) Supreme Court Chambers, Capitol Building
Time: After lunch, be ready by 12:30

Key Items and Briefer

- I. Introduction - GAR
 - Intro GAR and FCO
 - We want to:
 - Give you some situational awareness of where we've been and where we are
 - Quick outline of the programs that are available to help Iowans and the gaps....we are not quite at 30,000 feet, maybe will dip down to 10,000, but need to stay pretty broad to get through this initial brief in an hour.
 - You are going to get more detail on these programs as you work through the Task Forces
- II. Response – GAR
 - How it started with Parkersburg tornado on May 25, still an OPEN event
 - Morphed into flooding on June 7
 - 18 fatalities
 - _____ communities affected
 - Nine river basins at record flood stages
 - The “surge” down the Cedar, Iowa, Des Moines and Mississippi rivers. Flood response typically last several weeks, good news is towns can prepare downstream. Sandbags, pumps and volunteers are major “weapons” used against flooding.
 - There was excellent coordination between local, state and federal resources through the state EOC
 - _____ counties declared under a Governor's Proc
 - Early deployment of FEMA to help with response, mission of helping with delivering water to Mason City (This will be a transition to hand off to FCO)

Hand off to FCO

- III. Recovery – FCO (handout of map)
 - Talk about some of the FEMA missions during Response
 - Transition to Recovery with Number of counties declared under Presidential
 - Still an Open event
 - Explain function of the JFO to coordinate local, state and federal resources during recovery.
 - FEMA's role and partnership with State and other federal agencies, SBA, Corp of Engineers, SBA, USDA, EPA and others
- IV. Go over the IA Program & Explain – FCO (hand out of stats)

- Start with the overall mission, “A helping hand” for recovery
- Explain how people sign up – teleregistration
 - o What it provides
 - o Temporary Housing
 - o Repair
 - o Replacement
 - o ONA
- Number of Iowans who have signed up for programs
- Amount that has been allocated
- Cost share of 75/25

V. SBA FCO (handout of stats)

- Low interest loans to help with loans of up to \$200,000
- Personal property loans up to \$40,000
- This is a gap and stumbling point, too many drop out of the program when they receive SBA application, fail to understand they need to file for SBA to get back to FEMA program.
- Gap also for bad credit risks, and for other reasons, don’t file federal income tax, failure to pay child support payments for example.

VI. PA - FCO

- For public agencies and certain “eligible” non-profits
- Designed to help cover costs associated during response, debris removal, and number of infrastructure rebuilding, roads, bridges, etc.
- Stats on PA, who many RPA’s, kick off meetings,
- Cost share of 75/25 (another potential gap)

Hand off back to GAR

VI. AG – GAR

This will be the biggest part of the disaster

Handled through USDA and FSA, not directly by FEMA

Not for primary residents this is covered by IA program

Covers costs such as crops, terraces, equipment, outbuildings

VII. Mitigation - GAR

Two types of mitigation

1. Part of the PA program, 406, designed to minimize impact from future hazards while working on the projects.
2. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) also known as 404, this is the biggest of the two
 - We get 20% of the FEMA assistance dollars for HMGP, this is IA and PA, NOT Agriculture. We won’t have a good estimate for several months as the PA projects are developed. It actually goes on for several years.

- These are FEMA dollars through flow to the State, it is a state program, and then to the Communities. Communities do final negotiations and purchases with property owners.
- This is a voluntary program.
- Here is the process
- Communities identify potential projects, in this case predominantly property acquisitions, buyouts. Starts with a Notice of Interest due on September 12.
- State reviews for eligibility, communities must have a compliant plan
- This is competitive process.
- A Cost/Benefit analysis is done to help use the money most effectively
- FEMA approves, money flows from State to Communities.
- There is a 75/25 Cost share

VIII. Conclusion – GAR

- Before concluding let me clarify where we are regarding certain cost share issues. You've heard of the standard 75/25 cost splits for most programs.
- We have received a 90/10 for emergency services, one of the categories under the PA program.
- We have requested, and will request a 100% federal split.
- This is an excellent example of coordination at all levels of government.
- Programs are very effective but limited, there are areas not funded and gaps
- There are long range challenges, but also long range opportunities with the Recovery Stage.